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Circulation During October.
 W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis
 Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number
 of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday
 Republic printed during the month of October, 1904,
 all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1 (Sunday).....	109,610	17.....	107,900
2.....	125,490	18.....	110,790
3.....	110,100	19.....	109,250
4.....	109,770	20.....	110,420
5.....	109,070	21.....	109,350
6.....	106,710	22 (Sunday).....	110,280
7.....	106,940	23.....	127,390
8.....	107,890	24.....	107,570
9.....	125,950	25.....	107,410
10.....	107,600	26.....	108,590
11.....	107,610	27.....	107,600
12.....	105,880	28.....	106,910
13.....	108,990	29.....	109,050
14.....	107,350	30 (Sunday).....	125,960
15.....	110,000	31.....	105,910
16 (Sunday).....	125,510		

Total for the month.....5,447,990
 Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over
 or filed.....9,426

Net number distributed.....5,338,564
 Average daily distribution.....108,196
 And said W. B. Carr further says that the number
 of copies returned, as reported unused during the
 month of October was 5,39 per cent. W. B. Carr,
 sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day
 of October, J. F. FARISH.

My term expires April 25, 1905.

WHOSE IS THE PROFIT?
 The people are working out a revolution in municipal
 politics. Some years ago they were prone
 to take advice from well-informed friends and
 neighbors on questions of public policy, and even
 asked for instructions or demonstrations on preparing
 their ballots. Now they are just as amiable as
 they used to be; they will listen and observe; but
 they have become more shrewd and self-willed.
 They have the advantage of experience.

If they formerly overlooked much, indifferently
 ascribing many objectionable conditions to practical
 politics and being satisfied with unsatisfactory
 standards, in these times they overlook nothing, are
 indifferent about nothing and are content with nothing,
 but demand reforms in the organic law, high
 standards of administration and always more of
 betterment. They have cast out pretenders, shattered
 false theories, repudiated pernicious tactics,
 and themselves assumed the lead.

The reason for this is that every citizen begins to
 consider himself an authority to himself on political
 subjects and persons. When he meekly followed
 freely given advice corruption reigned. He asked
 himself: "Whose profit is my loss?" and he answered
 to himself, "Not mine." "My neighbor's?"
 He inquired again. "No; not my neighbor's." And
 subsequently the mobs began to rise, and he saw
 the fifth, and he saw the light, and where the light
 came from he saw ideals, and when he followed
 those ideals he comprehended. Good municipal
 government is approaching a fixed standard; a
 respectable minimum of endurance, below which it
 will never again fall.

MUST RETAIN THE ORCHESTRA.
 The pride of St. Louisans demands the retention
 and maintenance of the magnificent symphony
 orchestra which has been so many years upbuilding
 and developing in the city. It ranks now with the
 first orchestras of the world, and they are few.

The Choral-Symphony Orchestra has become a
 characteristic institution of St. Louis; no less than
 Thomas's orchestra is of Chicago or the Symphony
 is of Boston. It had its origin twenty-five years
 ago and has cost a world of patient toil and an
 enormous amount of money, arriving at last at a
 condition of excellence which entitles it to a high
 place among the world's musical organizations. St.
 Louis cannot afford to part with it at the very
 moment of its supreme distinction. To do so would
 be throwing away the benefits of the quarter-century
 of faithful and intelligent labor, and the satisfaction
 to which the intellect and culture of the city
 are entitled as the result.

St. Louis has been proud of and the visitor has
 marveled at the great aggregation of players which
 has filled the nights with classic sound at the
 World's Fair. The concerts in Festival Hall under
 Mr. Ernst's direction have satisfied the most critical
 listener and delighted all who have possessed the
 capacity for appreciation. The orchestral engagement
 at the Exposition has given the St. Louis
 musicians more ensemble experience than they
 would ordinarily obtain in a decade of concert seasons,
 and the result is a perfection of playing rarely
 gratifying.

As Mr. George Markham forcefully expresses it,
 the orchestra is a university for musical culture; it
 sets a standard of taste in music. The Choral-Symphony
 concerts have been an education and a delight. Such an orchestra creates a musical atmosphere
 which nothing else can in a city; and the orchestral musicians in St. Louis have imparted to the
 music students in their teaching the spirit, standards and ambitions which they, the musicians, have
 acquired in their concerted work under competent direction.

Music interest and appreciation, culture and pride
 must come to the rescue of the situation. The orchestra
 must be retained for the sake of St. Louis.

for the pleasure and the distinction which such an
 institution confers upon us. Something of civic
 spirit must be brought to take hold on the matter.
 Our cosmopolitanism and intellectual tone, but more
 than all else the deep love of music which possesses
 our people, demand that we hold and maintain
 the orchestra. It is a matter which appeals
 to culture, to pride and especially to public spirit.

Says Mr. Markham:
 Everyone who believes that St. Louis
 should not slip backward in so important
 an element of municipal culture—everyone
 who is unwilling to admit that St. Louis
 cannot maintain an orchestra when Cincinnati
 and Pittsburgh do it—everyone who
 wishes to retain for St. Louis the impulse
 toward orchestral development that has
 been left by the Fair, must see to it that
 the subject has prompt and ample discussion,
 so that the decision when reached
 may represent the real wish of the community.
 It is impossible for a few enthusiasts
 to carry on this work against the opposition,
 or even the indifference, of the citizens.

The case is thus one for the public and the public
 should respond to the appeal.

PATERNALISM WITH A CLUB.
 The biggest stick, the real big stick and the most
 dangerous and awe-inspiring stick in Mr. Roosevelt's
 equipment is his capital "I." It is bigger than the
 American flagpole. It is heavier than any mere war
 club, and signifies more. This mark of presidential
 egotism, the "I," the great first person singular of
 Mr. Roosevelt, is already seen to be a kind of chastening
 rod with which the young father of his country
 is going to rule his eighty or ninety million
 children; and even now he is inflicting it upon us to
 an uncomfortable degree.

The personal pronouns tower in the speech of
 Mr. Roosevelt as columns rising from the plain when
 he talks of "I" and "my country." The capitalized
 egotism of the gentleman has a wholly strange and
 ominous sound for the American ear. How harshly
 it rings of imperialism! And the patronizing tone—
 when in all our century and a quarter of existence
 have we been so patronized by a President, who is
 just one of us? Mr. Roosevelt, when he speaks of
 "my country," rolls the possessive case under his
 tongue and gives it a new and terrible twist and
 twang. It is as if he would envelop this little nation
 of ours completely in the vast folds of his paternalistic
 possession. More than that, it is as if he
 not only held our present in fee simple, but was
 possessed of our future and destiny as well.

And the father of his country speaks of it as if
 he contemplated for it a course of discipline. That's
 what scares us. Evidently the great disciplinarian
 thinks we need something. The father of his country
 with the big stick, the stern schoolmaster with the
 chastening rod behind his back, confronts us
 with the manner of one who has a mission to perform
 and will perform it, mark you, sirs, presently!

Is not that the attitude which the President of the
 United States seems to occupy toward us? There
 is a steady glint in the tail of his eye and a grim
 satisfaction in his tone when he pronounces "my
 country"; and his grasp tightens on the stick.

We have misbehaved for a long time, according
 to Mr. Roosevelt, and there is much to correct. Our
 entire past history, in fact, has been wrong. We
 have erred either foolishly or ingenuously in everything.
 Nearly all of our Presidents have been either
 wicked or weak, our warriors have not amounted to
 much up to the date of San Juan Hill, our business
 affairs have been mismanaged and we have generally
 done the things which we ought not to have done
 and vice versa. Much must be corrected and "I"
 proposes to administer the correction.

But it is rather the molding of the future than
 the remaking of the past that involves our concern
 and moves our apprehension. What sort of a destiny
 has the father of his country in store for it?
 What does he propose to do with us? How much of
 imperialism does the capital "I" stand for—how
 much of a war club is the big stick of egotism?

What will he do to our industrial institutions? In
 the past Mr. Roosevelt has smashed one trust. Then
 the campaign came along and he seemed to feel
 that he had made a mistake, and accordingly laid
 the stick in a corner. Will he get it out again and
 belabor the monopolies? Will he carry the stick into
 the Federal departments and rout the rascals? Of
 course, we all admit that there are instances and
 occasions where the stick may prove a useful implement.
 But, incidentally, will he reform our
 morals with it, carrying it into Sunday school, as it
 were? And teach us new manners? Are we to be
 generally revolutionized and renovated? The attitude
 of "I" toward "my country" implies that something
 tremendous is in store for us, if not indeed that
 we are wholly to be reorganized as to the nature
 of our being and the order of our going. For good
 or bad we seem about to enter upon an era of
 executive egotism and iron-rod rule—and the prospect
 fairly takes the average citizen's breath.

From the standpoint of the traditional American
 he is, though a good man, a dangerous executive.
 Nothing like his imperialism, paternalism, egotism
 and impulsiveness has ever befallen us, and we are
 forced to dread his manifested lack of regard for
 his intolerance of constitutional limitations and
 restraints. The campaign and his manipulations of
 official powers toward political ends have provided
 additional cause for the uneasiness with which most
 people, including many of those who voted for him,
 regard him. The apprehension lies deep down in
 the public's breast. It is a significant, country-wide
 fact that the people hope that Mr. Roosevelt will
 "tame down."

It will surprise a large proportion of the public
 if Mr. Roosevelt does tame down. He is not of the
 sort of individuals who tame down. The contemplation
 of him with his biggest of big sticks does not
 induce the belief that he will. Moreover, he is
 relieved of all incumbrance and obligation to "continue
 the policy of McKinley." He now holds the
 throne in his own right, freed from entanglements
 or conditions. Pride must have been enormously
 swelled in him, and with it engrossed the lust for
 power and love of fame. The four years lie open
 as an opportunity for him to write the name of
 Theodore Roosevelt large in history. On the other
 hand, there are men who profess the belief that,
 having attained his post, he will become a more
 conservative and statesmanly character. They hold
 that his gross usurpations and misdeeds of the past
 were committed in the character of politician and
 that political necessity will no longer lead him
 astray of the presidential path. But it is difficult to
 soothe the people's fears with this suggestion.
 Paternalism and the big stick are threatening. "I"
 and "my country" sound disquiet in our ears. Certainly,
 if it is true that Mr. Roosevelt does intend
 to tame down and lead the nation cautiously along
 in its normal course, the burden is upon him to allay
 the disturbance of mind which rather generally prevails.
 The habit of looking at him askance is difficult
 to overcome, and the logical direction of his
 known tendencies makes for anything but reassurance.
 If we could only expect the best of Mr. Roosevelt!
 If we could only confide in an humbler
 and less patronizing President with a greater pose
 of character!

"The man who carried Missouri" for Roosevelt
 now wants to carry his party for the Senate, but
 the trouble is that in this fight the other side won't stay

at home. There are six or seven of them out already
 and every one of the number was the only
 and real majority maker.

THE BOND-ISSUE PROPOSITION.
 Among members of the Municipal Assembly there
 apparently is a difference of opinion as to whether
 the bond-issue proposition should be submitted to
 the voters at a special election or at the municipal
 election next spring. Should a special election be
 called the question would be settled before the
 spring election; otherwise it would be settled when
 the voters would choose their officials for the
 ensuing four years.

It is hoped that this difference will be put aside
 as soon as possible. Time ought not to be lost on
 any discussion concerning the holding of an election.
 The most important point is to be sure that the
 proposition will get to the people. There is no
 way of telling whether the House of Delegates,
 which killed the bill before, will not kill it again;
 and it is prudent to test the House at the very
 earliest date.

Would it not be well to decide to submit the
 proposition at the spring election, and then introduce
 the bill in the Assembly right away? If a
 special election were held between this last election
 and the spring election, it is doubtful whether the
 citizens would find it convenient to go to the polls,
 as the interim is a busy period.

On the other hand, the vote probably will be large
 at the spring election. If the proposition should go
 before the people then, both parties would show
 more eagerness to nominate tickets good throughout.
 And with good tickets the proposition would probably
 receive distinct approval.

But, in either case, it is important to have the
 bill passed as soon as possible. Decide upon a date
 and let the City Council transmit the bill to the
 House. And let us see whether the House will
 again refuse to give the people a chance to sanction
 or reject this proposition.

If the men who stayed at home Tuesday could
 have seen the delegation of Warrensburg girls who
 nominated "Rube" Oglesby—they would not have
 stayed at home, but would have gone to the polls and
 elected him.

We see that day long hence when the yarn-
 spinner of the crossroads, seated before the grocery
 store on a cracker-box, will begin his story with "I
 remember thirty years ago when Missouri went Republican."

How deeply the Kaiser was affected by the re-
 sult of the election is manifested by his use of Latin
 in conveying his congratulations to President Roosevelt.
 It's up to King Edward to cable a little
 poetry.

A new concession ought to be opened on the Pike
 where freak election bets might be paid publicly.
 Such a concession would be profitable—to the horrible
 examples, as well as to the spectators.

Ingersoll said that when Missouri should go Republican
 he would turn Christian. He missed the
 opportunity of a lifetime, of an eternity, in fact.
 Missouri will never go Republican again.

We've heard much, perhaps too much, about
 what the Republicans have won. And, if only for
 variety, please tell us what they haven't got.

RECENT COMMENT.

Cause of Appendicitis.
 National Review.

As regards the cherry-stone this is pure fiction, and
 the sooner it is disposed of the better. When the reader
 realizes that the entrance of the tube, which has a
 larger diameter than any other part, will hardly admit
 in the normal state the top of an uncut cedar pencil, it
 will readily be seen that even a moderate-sized cherry-
 stone would have some difficulty in passing in. That
 smaller foreign bodies may gain access to the interior
 of the tube is undoubtedly true, but the number of
 instances in which such have actually been discovered
 within the diseased appendix is comparatively small.

A single duck-shot, a small fragment of solder from a
 canned meat tin, a bristle from a toothbrush, a splinter
 from the lining of an enameled saucepan, and an ordinary
 pin have all been known to find their way into the
 interior of the appendix, and once there such bodies
 may undoubtedly induce inflammation in the manner
 subsequently described. While the admitting that in a
 few cases extraneous matters of the character and size
 mentioned may play some part in the incidence of
 appendicitis, we must seek a more common cause for
 the frequency of the affection. The human body is
 constantly harboring micro-organisms which are ever ready
 to attack the tissues, and are especially capable of
 doing so whenever the person is below par, or the
 particular tissue with which they are in contact has
 suffered some injury. These micro-organisms, styled
 bacteria, are constantly taken in with food, and more
 particularly so in towns. Being thus perpetually re-
 enforced, they are continually multiplying, and are able
 to attack any undefended point. There is perhaps nothing
 which so tends to assist their multiplication and to
 increase their virulence as hurried and irregular
 meals involving the retention of imperfectly digested
 food. Then it is that these microscopic organisms
 will crowd into what may be called the backwater of
 the appendix, here to stagnate and to develop a
 powerful poison, which, acting upon the walls of the tube,
 soon produce inflammation, which is evidenced by pain
 and all the train of symptoms incident to appendicitis.

Charles Wagner, the Man.
 Book News.

Love of nature takes place side by side in Pastor
 Wagner's heart with love for his fellow-creatures. Not
 many men nowadays can confess to having stood spell-
 bound before a woodland flower, overcome by its beauty
 and the force of its rare symbolism. It reminds one of
 Chaucer and the earlier poets. And as he loves the
 flowers, so the animals of field and forest awaken in
 Wagner's liveliest interest, and country bred though he
 is, he still finds an ever fresh pleasure in wandering
 about the farmyard, watching the milking of the cows
 and the butter churning, ready ever to quaff the new
 milk like a happy child to whom the world is a new
 experience.

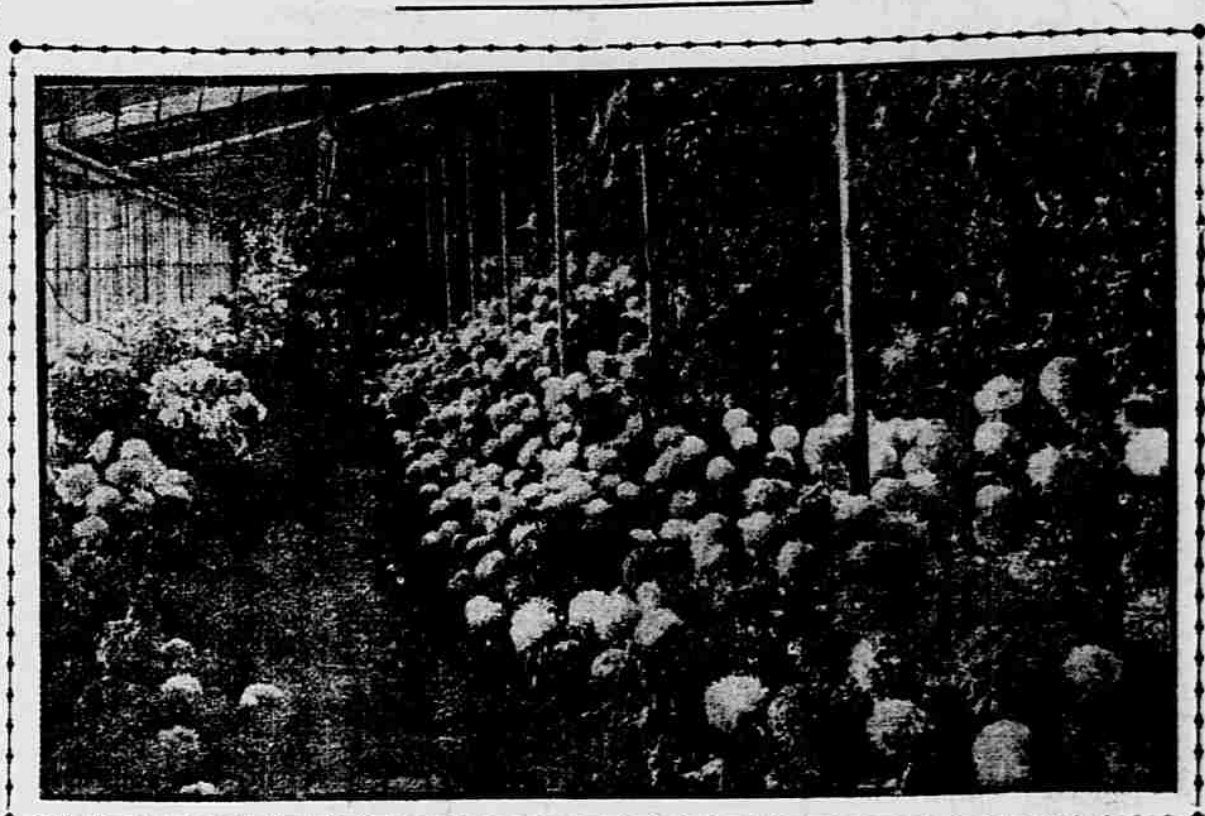
It is this enthusiasm, this quickness of sympathy and
 this alertness that give him so magnetic a personality.
 Intensity of life, capacity for keenest enjoyment or
 keenest sorrow, and a broad tolerance that yet inter-
 feres in no way with the loftiest moral ideal are the
 attributes that have made the author of "The Simple
 Life" a power in religion, in philanthropy and in letters.

In appearance, Pastor Wagner is tall and large
 framed, with unruly light hair and remarkably keen
 and expressive eyes set in a face lined and seamed and
 rugged with the stress of time. His hands are still more
 deeply and closely wrinkled, the hands of a strong man
 and a man to whom life has not brought luxury and
 ease and indulgence, but one to whom the days and the
 day's work have been hard. The nervous, restless man-
 ner betokens the incessant activity, the unceasing ex-
 penditure of nerve force, shown also in the sparkle of
 the eyes, which seem to note and comprehend the mean-
 ing of everything they chance to fall upon.

Looking Forward.
 Chicago Tribune.

"How are you going to make the trip? By subway
 line?"
 "No."
 "Balloon, then, of course."
 "No; I'm going to take a surface line. It's less
 crowded."

Song of the Sport.
 Broken, broke, broke,
 Through the blamed old naps, oh, gee!
 And I would that my tongue could utter
 The thoughts that arise in me.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS TO BE SEEN AT SHAW'S GARDEN;
THREE THOUSAND POTTED PLANTS ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED.

ONE OF THE TWO CHRYSANTHEMUM HOUSES AT SHAW'S GARDEN.

Management of the Botanical Resort Gives to Lovers of Floriculture Every Known Form and Color of the Much-Admired Flower—Rare Japanese Importation to Be One of the Features—Many Varieties of the Commercial Field.

ORCHIDS, FERNS AND PALMS WILL ALSO BE EXHIBITED.

The lovers of beautiful chrysanthemums
 will have a rare treat during the entire
 week at Shaw's Garden. To-day will be
 the opening of the annual chrysanthemum
 show. Three thousand potted plants are
 artistically arranged in the main green-
 house.

The exhibit is much larger and more
 complete this year than ever before, and
 it is a well-known fact that the chrysan-
 themum show of Shaw's Garden excels
 any other shows ever given in the country.

It is far superior to that of the Na-
 tional Flower Show, which was held last
 week in the Horticultural Palace at the
 World's Fair. The exhibit comprises 200
 varieties and the range of color is unlim-
 ited.

The management of Shaw's Garden
 gives to the flower lovers every known
 form and color of the chrysanthemum,
 while the other floral exhibits only con-
 tain those of commercial value. In this
 case for large, magnificent blossoms, ex-
 quisite blossoms of ordinary size but per-
 fect form and color have been deemed to
 obscurity, and if it were not for botani-
 cal gardens such as Shaw's Garden, where
 the aim is to perpetuate every known
 form of plant life, it is feared that the
 greatest possible size having been ob-
 tained, coarseness of bloom and delicacy
 of constitution would have long become
 very common.

The lovely anemone flowered chrysan-
 themums, the single varieties, the pom-
 pom and the new decorative plum chrysan-
 themums are pushed aside almost entirely for
 the tall stems, bearing immense blossoms,
 although they are far more beautiful from
 an artistic point of view, as well as use-
 ful for cuttings. Then there are many
 good single varieties, which are almost
 unknown, and the new spider chrysanthe-
 mums are most effective for decorative
 purposes, their blossoms being extremely
 light and delicate.

Among these may be mentioned the
 Golden Shower, a Japanese importation,
 which is a unique flower and its name is very
 descriptive of its character. The plant is

a profuse bloomer. The petals of the
 flower are threadlike and are recurved.
 It is one of the most novel and striking
 species of the chrysanthemums.

Curly Locks is another novel-form
 plant. It is a superb specimen, with
 petals of the incurving character. It is
 open face, but the petals incurving cover
 the center.

The Lillian B. Bird, a pink, and the
 petaluma, a yellow, are of a striking
 variety. In appearance they resemble the
 thistle. The petals are tubular and very
 fine.

The Black Hawk is the best red chrysan-
 themum in the market. It is a rich gar-
 net in color, of good size, beautiful foliage,
 strong, straight stems and a flower of
 good form. The coloring is perfect, the
 petals are straight, but form a good head.

The chrysanthemum indicum, the origi-
 nal chrysanthemum of Japan, is also in
 the Shaw Garden collection. It is a small
 yellow, resembling the North American
 yellow daisy in form and color. It is open
 face and very small.

All the large, round popular forms
 which are the most popular form with
 commerce, were all originally single
 forms, but have been built up until every
 stem bears a petal.

The management of the garden has en-
 gaged to have attendants who will ex-
 plain the various forms of this interesting
 collection of plants and tell of chrysanthemum
 culture.

Aside from the novel and unusual forms
 of the chrysanthemum, the collection con-
 tains all the best-known varieties in the
 commercial field, plainly labeled. The at-
 tendants will cheerfully tell the amateur
 the varieties that are most readily grown
 and all other information which they may
 desire.

This exhibit will afford the visitors
 ample opportunity of studying the chrysan-
 themum in all its forms and habits. It is
 one of the most popular flowers and
 one of the most readily grown, and has
 long after the frost has destroyed all
 other plants. During the summer months
 it is much followed by the beautiful back-
 ground to the bright-colored annuals.

Every year thousands of visitors have
 attended the Shaw's Garden chrysanthemum
 show, and it is expected that the numbers
 will greatly increase this year.

Aside from the magnificent display
 of chrysanthemums the orchid house, the
 fern house, the East India house and the
 palm house are at their best and full of
 interesting plants.

GUN FACTORY
IS OVERTAXED

Officers Are Lacking for Ordnance
 Duty, and Bureau May Be
 Reorganized.

POWDER OUTPUT ALSO SMALL.

Projectiles Have Recently Failed
 to Meet Severe Ballistic Test
 —Torpedo Supply Is None
 Too Large.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Lack of officers
 for ordnance duty and the overtaxing of
 the naval gun factory at Washington con-
 tinue to be two most serious problems
 facing the Bureau of Ordnance, according
 to the annual report of Rear Admiral
 Newton E. Mason, Chief of Ordnance, just
 approved by Secretary Morton. The re-
 port says a plan for reorganization of the
 work of the bureau will be submitted later
 with a view to increasing the supply of
 ordnance experts. Of the rush of work
 at the naval gun factory, Admiral Mason
 says:

"The naval gun factory has been running
 night and day at full capacity, and
 although good progress has been made,
 the congested condition of all work there
 gives assurance that its capacity is being
 taxed to the limit, and that unless the capacity
 is materially increased, eventually result
 in failure to supply the ordnance outfits
 of ships in time to meet the demands of
 the contractors."

Of the fifty-two 12-inch guns required,
 the twenty for the Virginia class have
 been completed, six of the 45-caliber
 guns are being machined and the
 forgings for twenty-two of the remaining
 guns have been ordered and are being
 delivered. Nine 10-inch guns are under construction.
 Of the 12 8-inch guns required, twenty-
 four 40-caliber guns are nearly com-
 pleted. The naval gun factory will make
 six 6-inch guns required, those for the
 Pennsylvania class of armored cruisers
 have been completed, and 144 guns
 required for the battleships of the Virginia
 class and the armored cruisers of the Ten-
 nessee and St. Louis classes are being
 manufactured.

SEMI-AUTOMATIC GUNS.
 For the armament of all vessels build-
 ing 438 3-inch, 50-caliber guns are re-
 quired. One hundred and twenty-five of
 these have been provided for, and further
 orders have been suspended pending the
 development of an efficient semi-automatic
 gun of this caliber. A vast amount of
 work has also been done by the Union fac-

tory in alterations and repairs of ordnance
 material. Estimates for the improvement
 of the gun factory and increase of the
 plant are renewed.